FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON RESULTS, DOCUMENT OF CANCUN MEETING

Thatcher, Gandhi Comment

FL250111 Bridgetown CANA in English 1922 GMT 24 Oct 81

[By Harvey Morris]

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 24 Oct (CANA-REUTER) -- The threat of world war was the main motive behind attempts to bridge the poverty gap between rich and poor nations, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said here today. She was speaking after the close yesterday of a 2-day conference on development issues, attended by leaders of 22 countries.

The summit agreed on the urgency of global talks to solve world economic problems but failed to define what the next step should be. "The whole point of our being here or elsewhere is because we are faced with the grave threat of confrontation," Mrs Gandhi told a news conference. She said the two main threats to world peace were the arms buildup, particularly the increase in nuclear weapons and the continuing wide disparities between rich and poor.

Mrs Gandhi was moderately optimistic over the outcome of the summit, the first of its kind to group leaders of the rich "North" and the poor "South." On the issue of global negotiations, she said: "We hope we've gone forward. I can't give a very positive answer to that."

Mrs Gandhi said she had not come to Cancun with high expectations for the summit but the fact that the 22 leaders had agreed on a declaration to hold global negotiations represented progress. "Before we came here, everybody thought we would just quarrel," she told reporters. But she said there were still wide differences between the attitudes of the Third World countries and some developed nations, led by the United States, which thought increased private investment was the answer to eradicating poverty.

In a clear reference to President Reagan, Mrs Gandhi said those leaders who advocated that the poor countries should pull themselves up by their bootstraps ignored the fact that many in the Third World could not afford boots. Referring to private companies that were being encouraged to invest in the Third World, she said: "Many of these concerns are not concerned with our development. They are concerned with their profits."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who during the summit stressed the role of private enterprise in Third World development, said she believed the meeting had been a success. But she told a press conference that the term global negotiations remained undefined and meant different things to different people. "These are vague terms. Global negotiations is a vague term. New international economic order -- vague term," she said.

The summit ended last night with a joint statement by the cochairmen, President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, that the summit "confirmed the desire of supporting at the United Nations a consensus to launch global negotiations..." Conference sources said U.S. conditions on global talks and President Reagan's reluctance to see them confined to the forum of the U.N. General Assembly -- where Third World countries have a built-in majority -- were the main stumbling block to a more specific declaration.

Algerian, Nigerian Ministers Comment

FL241659 Bridgetown CANA in English 1500 GMT 24 Oct 81

[By Claude Regin]

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 24 Oct (CANA-REUTER) -- Third World countries are moderately optimistic that a political willingness to alleviate poverty emerged from the Cancun summit but say the road ahead will be long and arduous. The meeting did not produce concrete solutions to bridge the gap between the rich north and developing countries located mostly south of the equator. But none was expected.

Mohamed Bedjaoui, the Algerian chairman of the Group of 77 developing nations, called the talks "an open window on the future." The Third World was represented by nations as diverse as Brazil, which is industrializing fast, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, which have immense oil wealth, China and India, which have huge populations, and Bangladesh and Tanzania, which are among the world's poorest.

Their demands were the same however. They want more foreign aid and technology, a bigger voice in international lending institutions, better and more stable prices for their raw materials and commodities and lower trade barriers. The leaders of 16 developing nations and eight wealthy countries agreed to try to tackle these problems.

But they failed to agree on two of the main topics: how to restart U.N.-sponsored global negotiations which are bogged down and the setting up of an affiliate of the World Bank to finance energy production in poor countries. Agreement on the first point was thought before the conference to be a minimum requirement for it to be considered a success. However, Mr Bedjaoui refused to see it as a failure. "There is moderate optimism," he told REUTERS. The most important result of the talks was probably the unanimous agreement on the need to restart global negotiations, even though there may be differences on how this should be done, he said.

Most countries favor the U.N. General Assembly as a forum. The United States, the world's largest aid donor opposes this because the Third World has a built-in majority in the assembly. Washington would rather see each topic dealt with by specialized agencies such as the World Bank where the Western nations are in a majority and President Reagan stuck to his position at Cancun.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaia Audu was optimistic that the United States would eventually accept the General Assembly as the forum for the talks. "When he goes home, Mr Reagan is bound to ask himself how he could possibly be right and the other 21 participants wrong," he said.

Most South delegates were disappointed that a date was not set for the resumption of the negotiations which China wanted before the end of the year or early next year at the latest. But on the whole, the Third World noted that President Reagan raised the issue in a more positive way than in the past. "The issue is unblocked and this is very important," Mr Bedjaoui said.

Mr Reagan was not persuaded however to unblock the setting up of an energy affiliate of the World Bank which would ease the burden of the world's 31 least developed countries.

Spokesman for non-oil producing developing countries welcomed the backing given to the scheme by the four OPEC members at the conference: Saudi Arabic, Venezuela, Algeria and Nigeria.

Other positive aspects noted by Third World spokesman included the lack of confrontation and the fact that delegates did not sidestep difficult issues as Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo stressed. "I think that together we managed to create a spirit of true confidence," he said.

South delegates agreed that a new momentum for correcting inequalities was set in motion. But, as Mr Lopez Portillo summed up, delegates realized they now had to turn their ideas into actions.

Mr Audu said the conference was a success "but the road ahead is a long and arduous one," a comment which appeared to reflect the general mood of Third World delegates.

Herrera Campins' Comment

PA250129 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1843 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 24 Oct (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins warned here today that, without solitary and unconditional international cooperation the world will witness a crisis that will affect the developing countries as much as the industrialized countries.

At a press conference at the end of the international meeting on cooperation for development Herrera Campins added that efforts must be made to reach an agreement between the North and South, "if the powerful countries do not want to feel the negative effects of a crisis that would ultimately destroy their economies." Herrera Campins said that in his opinion the recent Cancun summit meeting was positive because its real achievement is having reached the conclusion that the process of global negotiations should continue at the United Nations.

The Venezuelan president stressed that it was not a matter of trying to eradicate in a minute or in a couple of days the differences that the North and South have been experiencing for years in the realm of global negotiations. "It is necessary to try to close the enormous gap between the North and South," he stressed.

Commenting on the agreements reached at the conference, he said that he believed that the need to solve the problems of food and agriculture was emphasized. On that subject, he also noted that the excessive indebtedness of the developing countries is a priority matter. Herrera Campins stressed his conviction that any cooperation whatsoever should be given in solidarity and according to the national priorities of each country.

He said that there are very serious problems in the field of nourishment, and said that these problems were not limited only to the production of food but also included the transportation, storage and distribution of food. "The power of food is a stronger weapon than military power," he continued, emphasizing that the developing countries should try to ensure the supply of food.

Touching on the energy problem, Herrera Campins said that this was discussed at the meeting. He referred to a proposal for an energy branch of the World Bank, saying that the OPEC countries are not opposed to its creation although they feel that this is not the best time to create it due to the current market situation. Herrera Campins reminded the newsmen that he was speaking only on behalf of Venezuela, and said that the price of oil was a reply to the inflation exported to us by the developed countries. He admitted that this affected our economies, but countered that the current high interest rates in the international money market also affected them considerably.

Herrera Campins spoke at length about the various energy cooperation projects undertaken by Venezuela and said that his country is planning a project similar to the San Jose oil agreement but which would include the entire continent, because he felt that the United States and Canada should also have the obligation to show solidarity with the rest of the American continent.

Herrera Campins said that Venezuela is opposed to any intervention, armed or political, to try to impose a political solution on the Salvadoran people. "Our position is to try to find a democratic solution for El Salvador," he stressed. The Venezuelan president forcefully denied that his government has sent arms to the Salvadoran Government junta. "The dead in El Salvador were not killed by bullets from Venezuela. Those who sent those bullets are to blame," he said.

The chief of state said that Venezuela maintains its stand on the Salvadoran conflict, and that the political differences with Mexico and France over these two countries' political recognition of the armed opposition in El Salvador has not affected Venezuela's bilateral relations with either of them. Herrera Campins praised Jose Napoleon Duarte, the president of the Salvadoran junta, and said that he has known him for 21 years and that he has always been a champion of democracy.

Trudeau Comment

FL241141 Bridgetown CANA in English 1116 GMT 24 Oct 81

[By Nicholas Bray]

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 24 Oct (CANA-REUTER) -- The 22-nation summit on world poverty ended here yesterday without reaching full agreement on the two main topics before it. A statement by Cochairman Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian prime minister, made clear that the developed and underdeveloped countries still disagreed on how to restart global negotiations on bridging the poverty gap dividing them.

On the second major issue -- the establishment of an energy affiliate of the World Bank to finance energy production in poor countries -- Mr Trudeau said only that setting up such a body had been advocated during the 2-day summit.

On global negotiations, Mr Trudeau said: "There was a great deal of discussion on this particular subject and it is probable that discussion will be carried forward." But he added that the final outcome reflected "inability to bring together those who wanted to bring the matter to the United Nations now and those who wanted to start afresh."

Reports from the working sessions indicated that the Third World countries were generally in favor of taking global negotiations on such issues as food, energy, trade and finance, directly to the United Nations while the United States, in particular, wanted specialized agencies such as the World Bank to have a dominant role in the talks.

In reply to a question about U.S. policy, Mr Trudeau said that President Reagan's position on global negotiations had shown some further movement at Cancun but "we failed to get agreement on what the next step would be. No country is opposed to global negotitations," Mr Trudeau said. "They (the United States) had accepted at Ottawa to embark on a process of global negotiations and they made a statement here indicating the conditions under which they could see a useful resumption of such negotiations."

Many conference sources said after Mr Reagan's speech to the summit yesterday that the U.S. position had progressed from that outlined at the Ottawa summit of industrialized nations last July.

Mr Trudeau said he supported statements by the other cochairman, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, that the summit had helped to promote greater understanding among its participants. Mr Lopez Portillo, in his review, said the summit had helped to relaunch the stalled North-South dialogue between developed and developing nations. "The dialogue is no longer at an impasse," he said. "After Cancun, people will speak of the spirit of Cancun as a spirit of solidarity and harmony."

Mr Trudeau's statement reflected the optimism of the early part of the summit while underlining the differences that still existed. "I don't think this matter should be considered hopeless," he said. "The discussion was enlightening in the minds of those who held contrary views."

Progress on the proposed energy affiliate was blocked by U.S. opposition to creating new world financial institutions. The United States was the only one of the 22 participants, which included leaders of eight developed countries, not to support that scheme.

An agreed joint statement of the cochairmen said: "The heads of state and government confirmed the desire of supporting at the United Nations a consensus to launch global negotiations on a basis to be mutually agreed and in circumstances offering the possibility of meaningful progress with a sense of urgency. Some countries insisted that the competencies of the specialized agencies should not be affected."

Several heads of delegation were due to hold press conferences tonight and tomorrow before they leave Cancun.

Cancun Declaration

PA241404 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0436 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 23 Oct (EFE) -- This is the text of the final declaration of the North-South summit read by Cochairmen Jose Lopez Portillo and Pierre Elliot Trudeau, at the end of 2 days of deliberations of heads of state and foreign ministers from 22 wealthy and poor nations.

The cochairmen have had the great honor of chairing a meeting of heads of state and government, convoked to draw attention to North-South relations, particularly the serious economic problems facing the international community.

The UN secretary general attended this meeting as a special guest.

We are fully convinced that the very fact that the leaders of some countries that exert more international influence because of their diversity were disposed to come to Cancun to discuss these issues clearly demonstrates the importance and gravity they assign to them.

The North-South relationship is considered to be one of the most serious challenges to be faced by the international community in the coming decade, demanding high priority attention from governments and -- equally as important -- the maintenance of peace, to which it is linked.

The spirit that prevailed among us on broaching these fundamental problems was extremely constructive and positive. From the outset it was evident that although we were meeting we could not adopt decisions on behalf of the rest of the world; our task was more to let our voices be heard at the highest political level on fundamental issues, identifying principal problems and attempting to evaluate and promote possible solutions.

With such an objective, we held frank discussions and did not attempt to skirt the thorny issues; nor did we engage in recriminations or descend into casting blame on one another. We were neither stalled by traditional bureaucratic hindrances nor trapped by prejudices or rhetoric.

The climate was always receptive to new ideas and outlooks and the desire to listen and to understand was evident. We believe that, together, we created a spirit of genuine hope among ourselves. The task that now awaits us, on the basis of this confidence and understanding, is to carry this impulse forward, converting our ideas into action and progress, in order to reactivate the international economy and accelerate the developing countries' progress.

The heads of state and government were determined to attend to urgent problems through the international organizations that exist for this purpose and to continue giving personal attention to the process.

Obviously, various opinions were expressed; it could not be expected that 22 countries of such diverse interests would agree or that their viewpoints' would be similar, but we were impressed by the extent of shared priorities and common interests. Therefore, although various kinds of solutions were presented to the problems under discussion, in practically every case we all shared the same basic objectives.

All of the participants admitted the importance of the interdependent functioning of their economies. This is reflected in the fact that the economic prosperity of a country, or of a group of countries, is becoming increasingly dependent upon the existence of conditions that favor growth and stability in other nations. Everyone agreed that many of the industrial problems that affect them individually can be solved through joint efforts by the states involved; in this respect, there was a great mutual interest in initiating closer international cooperation.

It was admitted by many of the participants that in international communities, economic differences between countries should be viewed as a shared responsibility requiring a cooperative action.

It was agreed that in an increasingly integrated world economy, no country or group of countries can ignore its responsibilities. Thus it was regretted that the USSR did not attend the meeting. Meanwhile, the importance of increasing and reinforcing efficient cooperation among developing countries was seen as an element of growing importance in international relations.

Many of the delegates expressed regret at the large sums dedicated to armaments, which could be better used for development purposes. It was admitted that many of the problems under consideration were profound and complex and that they were subject to easy and prompt solutions, considering the long and difficult road ahead of us. The leaders agreed to work jointly to try to create an international economic order in which all states can develop their potential, with equal opportunities and in which developing countries, particularly are able to grow and develop according to their own values.

The heads of state and government agreed on the advisability of supporting an urgent concensus within the United Nations to begin international negotiations on a mutually agreed basis and under circumstances that offer prospects for a meaningful process, keeping in mind the urgency of the matter. Some countries insisted that competition between specialized organizations should not be encouraged.

In matters of nutrition security and agricultural development, the discussions revealed several general areas of understanding and shared criteria on the following points:

1. The persistent and extensive conditions of hunger are completely incompatible with the level of the world economy, especially in terms of the existing capacity to produce food. Hunger must be eradicated as soon as possible. This objective is undoubtedly a duty of the international community and has a fundamental priority, both on the national level and in the sphere of international cooperation.

2. The sustained long-term efforts of developed countries to achieve a growing self-sufficiency in food production is a fundamental factor in attaining a positive solution to the problem of hunger. Nevertheless, such an effort requires opportune and sufficient international aid, both technical and financial, in coordination with domestic policies and strategies.

3. Initially, the developing countries, with ample and efficient international aid, must define and plan national nutritional strategies, incorporating the full production cycle and including efficient action to attain rural development by means of the integration of the food-producing peasants, who are, paradoxically, those suffering the greatest hunger.

Nutritional aid must be considered a provisional recourse for emergency situations. It is possible that such situations may persist and. unfortunately, even increase in scale in years to come, but food assistance should not be used as a permanent substitute for the necessary development of food production required by developing countries.

The demographic growth rate of some countries has resulted in an increased demand for food that is very difficult to meet. The experience of some countries has demonstrated that the establishment of a demographic policy helps to resolve some of the most serious aspects of the food problem.

The work of international agriculture and food organizations that function under the auspices of the United Nations should be examined to avoid duplication, thus ensuring that available resources are used most effectively and that general efficiency is improved.

Other points were brought up in the debate, the most important of which were:

A long term program encompassing national efforts and international cooperation should be drafted for the purpose of eradicating hunger by the year 2000;

A number of measures could be taken to improve the efficacy of food supply mechanisms, including negotiation of a new international cereal agreement and expansion of the international emergency food reserve, in order to increase planning capacity and to ensure continued contributions to the reserve and the establishment of sufficient reserves to satisfy the need for food security in developing countries, particularly in the least developed nations;

A task-force from the developed countries could be sent to developing countries to help them draft and implement agricultural programs and to efficiently disseminate high-productivity agricultural techniques. Prevailing conditions in international trade also have a considerable influence on the agricultural and food situation in developing countries. Trade barriers that oppose the production of food hinder the development of agricultural activities and the achievement of the goal of food security. The establishment of a food fund within the IMF Compensatory Financing Program is a very important measure. However, it will be necessary in future to render the assigned resources and the terms of access to those resources more compatible with the needs of the developing countries that import food.

The resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development must be replenished, to permit its operations to continue without interruption. In terms of the slowness in implementing the UNCTAD integrated program, particularly in negotiating on new basic products, agreement was reached on the need to begin the implementation of a common fund as soon as possible, as the income deriving from the export of basic products is very important to the economic strength and stability of the developing countries.

A wide range of possible approaches was suggested, including more intense efforts to negotiate international agreements, more effective ways of stabilizing the prices of basic products and other measures to stabilize the income obtained by developing countries from the export of their basic products. The need for access by the developing countries to the generalized preference system and the need for governments to make efforts to resist pressures from protectionist forces were also recognized. Several participants took note of the contribution of the gatt ministerial meeting for 1982, which may be the solution to the developing countries' trade problems, especially in terms of eliminating obstacles within agricultural exchange and achieving better processing of their basic exportable products. Many participants mentioned the importance of promoting the industrialization of developing countries and the impact that an increase in trade may have on the present situation. The reorganization of the industries in developing countries was seen as useful in achieving this goal, as well as in the successful renegotiation of the multifibers [multifibras] agreement. The need to help developing countries improve their infrastructure, including transportation means and warehouse installations, was also discussed. A proposal to mobilize resources for this purpose was presented.

Energy was the third point on the agenda. It was recognized that energy is one of the key problems of the 1980's and that it must be seriously and urgently addressed. The problem must be seen as a worldwide issue, rather than as a North-South problem, if an orderly transition from the era of hydrocarbons to that of diversified energy sources is to be guaranteed.

The proposal for a worldwide energy plan, as a framework that would include a comprehensive approach to this problem, was recalled and interest in it was expressed. The potential contribution of certain regional agreements was also stressed in the discussion. At the same time, it was recognized that conservation of energy must be carried out by the oil-consuming countries. The development of new and alternate energy resources and the Nairobi Conference were also discussed.

The participants also discussed the serious problem that certain developing countries are having in meeting their oil accounts and bills. For many of these countries, a good part of their export revenues goes to pay these bills.

The conference stressed the need for greater energy investments, from both private and government sources, in the developing countries. Many participants expressed their support for the establishment of larger loans by the World Bank for developing countries to use in energy projects. In this regard, the conference advocated the establishment of an energy branch of the World Bank. Certain participants stressed the increasing need for a better exchange of information between energy-producing and energy-consuming countries, to permit the development of long-range energy plans.

The final topic discussed involved monetary and financial matters. The participants reviewed the developing countries' difficulties with balance of payments deficits, debts and financial needs for development. They discussed the conditions of various financial sources and the role of various international agencies, particularly the IMF and the World Bank.

Some of the participants stressed the difference among the high interest rates, the creation and distribution of liquidity and the role of special drawing rights as reserve assets in financing. They also stressed the conditions imposed by the IMF, the role these institutions play in accessibility to the capital market and the respective roles played by private and government sources in financing development. Several suggestions for the improvement of international financial cooperation were noted.

VIOLA: COUNTRY WELCOMES FOREIGN CAPITAL

PY220120 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1517 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Oct (NA) -- President Roberto Viola said today that "the Argentine nation harbors no animosity or rancor against foreign capital operations," for "there is a favorable attitude toward any initiative that could bring progress and job opportunities, in any field and from any source."

However, he stressed that "there is growing opposition to paternalistic actions from whatever source," and that this is shown by the fact that "not even the most radical opposition groups or parties are trying to take advantage of the current difficulties by suggesting the alleged wealth-sharing formulas of which their programs were full in the past."

Viola made these remarks at a meeting held by over 150 higher officials from multinational enterprises, who had been meeting for 2 days in order to listen to ministers' reports on the country's economic and political situation.

The president went to the Plaza Hotel in order to deliver the speech closing the above meeting. He stressed that "Argentina is open to the projects, interest and efforts of each of the enterprises that are represented at the meeting."

In his speech, Viola first referred to the struggle that Argentina has waged for its political independence "in order to be able to fully assimilate the ideas that began emerging in the Western World at the beginning of the last century." He stressed "the joint work done by Argentines and foreigners who have aimed their capital and their business efforts at constantly broadening the agricultural and grazing borders."

The president later referred to the "thorough fulfillment of Argentina's international obligations which guaranteed the maintenance of the conditions agreed upon with the investors." He said that "this behavior, which persisted even under highly adverse political or economic conditions, cannot be ignored, and its full significance and scope must be acknowledged."

After stressing that "Argentines have become harder and more demanding," and that "they have known intimately terror and anarchy," and that "they do not indulge easily in optimism and confidence," the president said that "they know perfectly well the difference between words and facts and they have a keen sense of reality."

About this point he said that "they are aware of what is happening in the system and they consider it without prejudices of any kind."

President Viola went on to say that "they want a stable and democratic governmental system, but they understand that a substantial change in the habits and the conditions of our political framework is needed in order to support such a system, because they do not want to relive any experience of the past."

He added that "not even the ideologists who have supported most strongly the old autarchic and ultranationalistic trends would reiterate their demands of a decade ago," and he said that "on the contrary, there has been such a significant change of mentality that nowadays the government is urged to take measures aimed at cutting expenditures and at reducing its presence in fields and sectors which for a long time have been said to belong exclusively to government." The president then said that "these feelings do not come from learned or intellectual Argentines. They come from Argentina's middle class, from the majority of the population, from the broad social sectors made up of white and blue-collar workers."

Viola affirmed that "the national political parties, whatever their field of operation, will have to take into account and to reflect these conclusions, which have been arrived at through a process of collective reasoning."

The president said that "as for the government and the armed forces, they are ready to preserve that possibility in the face of any contingency, as can be ascertained through the most superficial interpretation of the documents of the national reorganization process." He added that "this is the essential part of our course of action and of the policy which has been enforced since 24 March 1976." After saying that the Argentine nation "harbors no animosity or rancor toward foreign capital operations" Viola spoke about Argentina's "very substantial resources" and "human potential," and gave assurances that Argentina "is open to the projects, interests and efforts of each of the enterprises that are attending this meeting."

Further Talk With Businessmen

PY241526 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1510 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA) -- President Roberto Viola has once again rejected the possibility of holding elections in 1984 and voiced his hope that "the dissatisfaction of many Argentine sectors will not grow over the next 2 years." He made this statement while speaking to over 150 representatives of multinational enterprises. He also gave his assessment that "social peace will not be disrputed" by the present level of unemployment and by the economic crisis that the country is undergoing.

Viola made these remarks yesterday during a discussion with representatives of multinational enterprises after delivering a speech at the closing session of the 3-day meeting they held in Buenos Aires. The multinational representatives are members of the International Business Association.

The Public Information Secretariat of the presidency today released a summary of the discussion held by Viola and some of these businessmen. When he referred to economic issues, Viola affirmed that "the armed forces believe that the government must be a subsidiary element within the overall economic system," and he stressed that such "a belief has not relied on the support of only some sectors in the armed forces since the beginning of the process, but it has been supported completely and absolutely by the present government."

One of the foreign businessmen asked Viola about the government's reaction to the increasing levels of unemployment, to underemployment and to the decreasing purchasing power of salaries and whether he did not foresee that these factors could be the source of potential conflicts or social tensions in the future.

Viola answered: "I understand that these issues are causing businessmen concern," and he added that "it is also logical that the government feels much more deeply and intensely concerned" about that problem. But he said that "despite everything, social peace will not be disrupted under the present circumstances." He added: "Our social peace, even though far from the optimum, is nevertheless not bad enough to cause the disruption of social order which could imperil the development of the policies of the national reorganization process." He added that this concern of the government "is shared just as intensely by the armed forces."

Viola went on to answer questions asked by the representatives of the multinational enterprises by saying that "foreign investment is an essential contribution to a more adequate, sustained and rapid development of our entire potential." He stressed, however, that "our aspiration is to become a great exporter, not only of raw materials, but also an intense and aggressive exporter of manufactured products."

As to whether "the future activities of the labor unions will be excluded from the political game," the president recalled that "in March 1976 the armed forces specifically indicated that labor unions would not participate in party politics. But that does not mean that they are excluded from what we could call the great national policy."

According to the official report that was released today, at one point the discussion underwent a change and it was President Viola who asked a question. He wanted to know what difficulties foreign investors encountered in Argentina and what problems needed to be overcome.

One of the businessmen said that "the presence of such a high number of businessmen at this meeting is evidence of the interest they have in Argentina," and he added that "one of the issues that has raised more concern among foreign business is the lack of continuity in the policy of the different regimes that have governed the country." At the same time the businessmen mentioned that "President Viola's succession is an important foundation in this respect" and was considered "an example of political continuity."

About this point President Viola said: "Our primary goal is the achievement of Argentina's political stability and our fundamental purpose is to achieve a modern and stable democracy."

Viola admitted that "a great deal of the economic evils is a consequence of the political instability that has been a usual Argentine feature for the last 50 years," and he asserted that "the success or failure of the process will be decided by the achievement of such stability."

When the businessmen stressed that a basic report on the government's specific economic plan would be of great help to them, Viola told them: "You can be absolutely sure that you will have the chance to know perfectly well the government's plan of action in the economic and in any other area for the 1981-84 period."

Finally, another businessman said: "It is known that there has been a growing dissatisfaction in several sectors of the Argentine society concerning the national reorganization process over the last 2 years." He then asked: "If this dissatisfaction continues to increase over the next 2 years, isn't the military junta likely to be forced to call for elections in 1984 and, perhaps, to hand over the government to civilians?"

President Viola answered by saying: "There are two answers which I must give. The first one is that I expect that the dissatisfaction will not continue to grow over these 2 years. I expect that this tendency will be turned back as satisfaction makes up for dissatisfaction. The second answer stems from the first one: Since I think that by 1984 all of us will be more optimistic, I don't foresee the need to force events that could lead to the situation that you have mentioned."

PERONIST LEADER CRITICIZES JUNTA MEMBER STATEMENT

PY252152 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 11

[Text] Cordoba (NA) -- Deolindo Bittel, first vice president of the Justicialist Party, has refuted in an interview with a local newspaper earlier statements by Brigadier Omar Graffigna, commander in chief of the air force.

Graffigna said recently that Argentina is not going through a crisis, but, said Bittel in an interview with LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR, "There is a recession, and as a result of it, a tremendous crisis."

Regarding Graffigna's statements, Bittel said "That's a play on words that no one understands. There is a recession here, and as a result of it, a tremendous crisis.

"Every day," he added, "We see factories closing, dismissals, suspensions, bankruptcies, a general paralysis of the economy -- that spells crisis, a terrible crisis that is affecting every sector and especially the humbler ones."

Commenting on another Graffigna statement that "here (in Argentina) people eat seven days a week, Bittel said that only happened in homes where the wage-earner keeps his job and is paid reasonably decent wages." But, he added, "millions of Argentines are suffering the effects of unemployment or under-unemployment, there are people who are going through a desperate situation."

POLICE BREAK UP DEMONSTRATION IN BUENOS AIRES

PY230138 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2250 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA) -- The police tonight broke up a demonstration organized by the Buenos Aires University Federation (FUBA) in front of the Ministry of Education and arrested several persons, including one of the speakers, who was grabbed by the hair and dragged away.

The police, supported by units of the infantry guard, also intercepted the reporters and photographers who were covering the event.

The police grabbed the photographers by the arms and obliged them to open their cameras, under threat of arrest and of being beaten up, and then proceeded to ruin the film. A NA photographer was surrounded by four policemen, three of them uniformed and one in civilian clothes. One of the policemen then twisted his arm. "Let go of the roll of film, otherwise we will break you into little bits right here," one of the uniformed policemen told the reporter. Another photographer, Sergio Vijante, from the newspaper LA PRENSA, was arrested when he refused to hand over his roll of film.

Interior Minister Report Request

PY230203 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0103 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA) -- Interior Minister Horacio Liendo announced tonight that he "has ordered that a report be submitted in order to decide the appropriate measures that are to be taken" regarding the incident that occurred today in front of the Ministry of Education.

The police violently broke up a student demonstration that was being held in front of that ministry and (?two) press (?photographers) were beaten up.

Answering a question by reporters accredited to Government House, an Interior Ministry spokesman replied that the head of the (?ministry) "has ordered that a report be submitted in order to decide the appropriate measures that are to be taken in." The very short answer was supplied at 2145.

Peronists, Radicals Protest

PY252206 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 11

[Excerpts] NA -- Several sectors voiced angry protests yesterday following last Thursday's repression by police of a student demonstration, during which a LA PRENSA photographer was seriously beaten by police and another journalist was roughed up.

The Association of Journalists covering Government House said yesterday the attack on Vijande was "a serious attempt against freedom of the press, having had as its successful aim preventing a later reproduction of undisputably objective pictorial testimony."

The National Union of Students (UNE) thought "the only way the government can continue enforcing its limitationist policy on higher education (a policy) running against national interests, is through the repressive system which stops the students from participating."

Meanwhile, the "Purple Band" radical university group expressed its outrage at "the brutal intervention of the federal police against journalism," adding that "the much-proclaimed freedom of the press only exists in the minds of a few (people)".

The secretary general of Justicialism, Lazaro Roca, said that "any indiscriminate agression is to be repudiated, and even more so when it is levelled at students voicing their demands and journalists who were fulfilling their task of informing."

Juan Trilla, head of the Buenos Aires Committee of the Radical Party, said "the repression, which also affected journalists, was the antithesis of what we want as Argentines who wish to live in a country where peace and democracy prevail.

Oscar Alende, head of the Intransigent Party, said the events showed "anything can get out of control where neither democracy nor rule of law are enforced."

CHIEF NEGOTIATOR AT VATICAN RETURNS 'UNEXPECTEDLY'

PY252321 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 25 Oct 81 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- Guillermo Moncayo, head of the Argentine negotiating team for papal mediation in the territorial conflict with Chile over the Beagle Channel and neighboring islands, returned to Buenos Aires unexpectedly yesterday on a call from the Foreign Relations Ministry, reliable sources said. They added that the diplomat will remain here for a week in which he will brief the government on development of the papal mediation.

Although Moncayo left Ezeiza Airport without having spoken to the press, well-informed sources said that he had been called back to brief the government on Pope John Paul II's response last week to an Argentine proposal handed to him by Foreign Relations Minister Oscar Camilion during his visit to Rome last month.

Pope John Paul II's Reply

PY222241 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM) -- Federico Erhart del Campo, spokesman of the Argentine Foreign Ministry has confirmed that the Foreign Ministry has already received the pope's answer to the suggestions which the Argentine Government had submitted last month through Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion, concerning the southern conflict with Chile.

The appropriate note was delivered to the San Martin Palace on the evening of 20 October, but is has not been explained whether it was taken there by the apostolic nuncio, Monsignior Ubaldo Calabresi who had a meeting with the foreign minister on the very same day.

In response to questions on whether a deadline had been set for Argentina's answer to the pope's note, Erhart said that for the time being there was no deadline.

BRIEFS

HEPATITIS OUTBREAK -- Santa Fe -- Local health officials have reported that an outbreak of hepatitis detected in the Island of El Cocal on the riverside region north of Santa Fe, has been controlled. It was reported that the affected persons will be transferred to the city of Villa Ocampo, although the number of cases has not been specified. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Oct 81 PY]

PRESIDENT CELSO TORRELIO SPEAKS TO NATION

PY221156 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0105 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Speech by President Celso Torrelio to the nation from the Hall of Mirrors at Quemado Palace -- live]

[Text] People of Bolivia: A short time after assuming the supreme command of the nation, and referring to the critical situation the country was experiencing, I indicated that we were undertaking to seek the causes of the enduring structural disorders that were threatening to lead us to chaos and anarchy. I said that once they had been identified we would resolve them or completely uproot them in a great crusade of national concord as a preliminary to institutionalization and as the only way to achieve a state of law capable of insuring our survival.

We have identified those failures, and with the government program that introduces a new model of economic, political and social development we will achieve those goals, establishing that democratization in itself cannot be the sole objective of a government, especially when the fatherland is experiencing a difficult crisis that involves all of its structures.

The ever-increasing moral, economic, political and social damage we are facing is, to a great degree, the result of the immediate past. During that time the country sank into a long period of government mismanagement in which the real objectives of the state were confused with mere electoral and immediate goals that did not take into account national reality.

The palpable deterioration to be found at all levels of our society can be succinctly summarized in the following main events:

The chronic flight of foreign exchange; the systematic decrease in our monetary reserves and the constant increase in the balance of payments deficit; a very large budget deficit as a direct result of exaggerated and uneconomical public expenditures; bad administration of state enterprises with their generally being managed in an arbitrary and incoherent way and suffering from a lack of dynamism; a constant increase in the levels of prices, with a parallel decrease in the purchasing power of salaries; low levels of productivity due to lack of discipline, absenteeism, the lack of technical training and because the systems being applied were outdated; alarmingly low standards of living; a high level of infant mortality; poor health, especially serious at rural and provincial levels' illiteracy and cultural stratification at privileged levels; the lack of complementation between higher education and the requirements demanded by national development; the lack of attention given to the necessary modernization of the armed forces for their defensive mission of insuring national security and sovereignty; and a moral crisis in public administration and in the justice sector and an alarming reversal in ethical and patriotic values in the Bolivian family.

This series of negative events and the unpostponable need to overcome them has motivated and oriented the government program that goes into effect today. With it, on the basis of our efforts, we will achieve in the briefest possible time the immediate reversal of this situation.

At the same time this program will achieve the reorganization of the political-administrative system of the nation. This is the only way to definitely banish the contradictions, the weakness and the irrationality of our current system which have come to light during the past 3 years.

Thus, it will be the priority task of the government of the armed forces, jointly with the most representative sectors of national public opinion, to draft reforms to the constitution and new electoral and political parties laws. In the end they will be approved by a constituent assembly.

With this concrete event the process of institutionalizing the public powers of the nation will begin. This is our answer, with a maximum of responsibility and zeal, to those who, proceeding from various positions and pressured by the fact that time is running out on them, are trying to force us to adopt fly-by-night courses and actions. they completely forget about the bitter experience we have suffered recently and about the nation's undeniable present condition. [applause]

A study of our history demonstrates irrevocably that public institutions work within a framework characterized by an ongoing lack of efficiency, this demands ever increasing sacrifices by our society because these institutions work on the basis of ideas or objectives of an individual nature that brake the nation's development.

Because of our ideology -- nationalist, Christian and humanist -- we do not share the opinion of the defeatists, or anti-Bolivians, who stress the inability of the state to administer its assets. Instead we state that it has been man, or the group of men, who have failed in Bolivia when they acted in the name of the state. They were submerged in an anachronistic atmosphere where things did not work and they were incapable of breaking loose or correcting the situation.

We will change that atmosphere in such a way that honest and fruitful work, with sacrifice, by Bolivians will show positive results for society as a whole.

The government will first of all reorganize the country with the appropriate urgency but without any haste, having Bolivia's interests foremost in its mind and disregarding any lusts for power aimed at taking advantage of our country.

Only after this has been accomplished; once the country is moving forward again; once the central administration and the state-owned enterprises attain an effective organization which will free the Bolivian people from the throttling deficit which they must now endure; once all national sectors become capable of supplying real assets which will free us from our dependency; once we manage to break through the framework which keeps the peasants and rural population in general locked in extremely low economic and cultural standards and guide these sectors on the path of self-development; once, in sum, we manage to recover the moral standards of our forefathers; then and only then we will have concluded the most important phase and be on our way to fulfilling the second phase. [applause]

In the final analysis the history of nations is the result of the efforts of their men and of the behavior of these men toward society. Material means available to these men become useful or harmful depending on the use to which they are put.

Guaranteeing efficiency and honesty is an everyday task for men. Thus, it is also important in our case. Therefore, our program provides for the drawing up of an organic law for public administration, of a new business law and of a new labor code aimed at attaining greater harmony among the various production factors and a more active participation of the worker in the affairs of his source of work. On the whole, these measures will be directed at providing the Bolivian society with efficient and competitive services.

There is no denying that foreign influence has been partly to blame for our backwardness, poverty and dependency. But it would be neither truthful nor appropriate to blame all our misfortunes on foreign factors. Our dependency is made more painful by the fact that most of our backwardness is the result of our own behavior.

Our cultural and economic systems have led to the fact that so far the nation's political activities have been kept in the hands of minority groups. These groups have taken turns at holding power and time and time again have repeated the same mistakes and increasingly jeopardized the country's prospects.

This situation is to blame for the precarious nature of Bolivian politics. The solution must be sought through incorporating large national sectors into politics, sectors which could put an end to the individualistic desires.

By redirecting our constitution and the laws which control political activities, and especially by undertaking actions capable of broadening and stepping up the economic and cultural participation of large sectors of our population, we will broaden the currently narrow strip of decisionmaking power so as to encompass the entire nation. The educational changes which are being proposed and which will be executed through the new development model will effectively contribute to this broadening of decisionmaking power in which the youth will play a special role and will bear considerable responsibility. Children, women, the aged and crippled will receive the protection of the state which will guarantee their future, equal opportunities, respect for them and on honorable lifestyle.

At the international level the government plan provides for a strategy directed very especially at tightening mutually advantageous bonds with all the nations of the world which are willing to respect the principle of self-determination of the peoples. Since our country is the central point of Latin America's geopolitical balance, we will strengthen political, economic and cultural ties with our American brothers. We will support every regional and continental project for integration in keeping wtih the pro-American calling we have received from Simon Bolivar.

The strategy of our international policy could be defined as an instrument for the fulfillment of our historic goal: the return to our Pacific Coast. None of the measures or changes whose basic guidelines are outlined in the government plan which we are now disclosing, in the assurance that it will receive the approval of most Bolivians who want a better future, (?will require) -- and I want to make this very clear -- further sacrifices from the people, people who are already burdened beyond endurance.

During the implementation of this program the government will remain respectful toward constitutional rights of each and every one of Bolivia's inhabitants who are willing to exercise these rights while complying, at the same time, with their duties to the state, the society, the family and other citizens. These heartfelt hopes which I have outlined in the most frank manner I can, will not be fulfilled through improvised means, haste, domestic struggles, slogans of alien ideologies and anarchy. On the contrary, they will become reality only if the Bolivians of all sectors, both civilians and military men, united by the same responsibility, can gain strength through everyday efforts and attain increased production, more discipline and a return to our ethical and nationalistic values. The fulfillment of these hopes also requires the efforts of a government which will act in the full awareness of its historic responsibility and on the strength of its convictions and principles.

The implementation of the government program, which will be done immediately through the pertinent actions at the sectorial level, and the achievement of the goals indicated, will be successful only if we reach a political truce at the national level. That truce must make possible a total concentration of our capabilities and efforts on carrying out the program and must allow the implementation of the necessary dialogue with all currents of national opinion.

The government of the armed forces calls, with a deep patriotic sentiment, on all citizens and currents of opinion to serve the country, to form a consensus about this need in order to achieve, for the benefit of our future, the eternal peace and stablity that will (?place us on the right path).

In conclusion, I ask God, our supreme being, to light our path and to guide us in the difficult task that destiny has given us.

DISAPPEARANCE OF COB LABOR LEADER REPORTED

PY210059 Paris AFP in Spanish 2041 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Representatives of the Bolivian Labor Federaion (COB) here today reported the disappearance of Guido Arce, public relations secretary of the Santa Cruz COB branch. According to the COB spokesmen, Guido Arce was arrested on 2 September by Bolivian Government agents. The communique requested urgent actions from world labor organizations, the ILO, the OAS, Amnesty International and democratic governments.

ANEZ CHARGES SES WITH KIDNAPPING ATTEMPT

PY201436 LA Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Interior Minister Col Romulo Mercado stated yesterday that the Special Security Service [SES] is an organization which no longer exists. He made this statement in response to accustions made by Gen Lucio Anez about the kidanpping attempt of one of his daughters by agents of that organization.

Last week, the interior minister himself stated that the organization would be reorganized to turn it into an intelligence service. The SES will be replaced because of its political repression activities.

General Anez Rivera, former army chief of staff and current manager of the Military Social Security Corporation [COSSMIl], reported on Saturday that three SES agents tried to kidnap and murder one of his daughters.

The interior minister stated: I categorically reject the accusations made by General Anez. He added: He accuses SES elements, and this organization no longer exists. His remarks are very inattentive. We cannot speak about kidnappings or assassinations at this stage of government situation in the country. I feel that General Anez' remarks were very frivolous. You know very well the behavior of the president of the republic. He is especially a Christian and I can't consider myself in the same category as the president. Then because of the president's nature, within government procedures, this type of thing will never happen, the interior minister stated. He added that General Anez has been very sensitive.

Regarding the agents involved in the kidnapping attempt, one of whom carried an SES identification card, Minister Mercado stated: They are two agents who belong to the intelligence service who were fulfilling their daily tasks, of patrolling the streets for the security of the citizenry.

I repeat: The agents of the National Investigation Board were carrying out their duties. One of the agents named by General Anez, (Donato Gomez), called the news media yesterday to explain that his presence in the area of the alleged kidnapping was accidental. The agent said that they were returning from a social gathering, and regretted that he was beaten when he was tried to explain his presence in the place.

SES BECOMES NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

PY241842 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 15 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] The Special Security Service [SES] has been eliminated and the National Intelligence Service (SIN) created. The official report states that this measure has been adopted to fulfill the government desire to reorganize the previous repressive organization. The current organization will become an institution of state intelligence.

It has been revealed that not all SES personnel will remain within the SIN. The new organization will only take on experts in intelligence. It is possible that the new SIN board will be made up of chiefs who had not been with the SES before.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST U.S. ACTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA240323 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Chanting slogans against U.S. intervention in El Salvador, some 40,000 persons marched along the Paseo de la Reforma, Mexico City's main avenue, during a huge solidarity demonstration in favor of the Salvadoran revolution. The march ended in a rally at Benito Juarez hemicycle in the Alameda, where several speakers charged that the genocidal Salvadoran Christian Democratic junta is receiving support from the United States and also from the governments of Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras, Colombia, Argentina and Chile. The speakers also demanded that the Mexican Government suspend oil shipments to El Salvador and to declare Capt (Victor Hugo Valencia), Salvadoran embassy military aide and member of the paramilitary bands of El Salvador, persona non grata.

PMT WITHDRAWS FROM PROPOSED LEFTIST COALIITON

PA242150 Paris AFP in Spanish 1538 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Oct (AFP) -- The efforts to unite the Mexican leftist sector came to a halt here last night when the Mexican Workers Party [PMT] suspended its membership in a single organization [the United Party of the Mexican Left, PUIM] until after the July 1982 presidential elections.

In August the PMT, the Mexican Communist Party [PCM], the Socialist Action and Unity agreed to form a single party which observers believe would have given the leftist sector second place in the Mexican electoral picture. The Popular Action Movement [MAP] joined them at a later date.

Last night the MPT informed the other five parties of its decision to not join the merger until after the elections, and said it would continue to operate independently. PMT spokesmen refused to clarify if they would support the presidential candidate proposed by the group or would nominate another individual.

The differences between the PMT -- led by Heberto Castillo, one of the leaders of the 1980 student movement -- and the other parties stem from the proposed membership of the new organization's board of directors, how each group was going to participate in this board of directors and the presidential candidate.

The five parties had agreed to a 15-member board of directors. Six of these would be secretaries general and the posts would be distributed according to the number of members of each party. This would have given the PCM the upper hand because it has the largest number of members.

During the past few weeks the PMT launched a massive membership drive to try to change this situation, but was unsuccessful.

In its 20th congress, held over the weekend, the PCM nominated Othon Salazar for president. This nomination must be supported by the new party's constituent convention. The PMT wanted to nominate Herberto Castillo for president and held talks with the PSR and the MAP to try to achieve this. The other fives parties plan to hold a constituent convention as scheduled, on 4 and 5 November, and an electoral convention later on.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN DENIES REPORTS OF CUBAN COMMANDOS

PA242127 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The military campaign of July and August conducted by the FMLN, the defeats suffered by the dictatorship in every operation against the territories controlled by our forces and the international recognition of the FMLN and the Democratic Revolutionary Front, FDR, have placed the dictatorship in a difficult and critical military and political position.

The successfully coordinated operation against the Oro Bridge, over which the dictatorship passed its weapons and war machinery against our people on the eastern front, added to the previously mentioned elements, have resulted in desperation for the Christian Democratic-military junta who already smell their final defeat before a heroic people who have shown their strength, their organization and, above all, their determination to be free. There is no doubt that to the dictatorship and to the imperialists the destruction of the most important means of transportation for their tanks, cannons and other lethal machinery to the eastern front has made them realize once more that there are no bombs or armies capable of defeating an army made up of an entire population, an army that is everywhere, in each worker, in each peasant, student and professional, with their thousand eyes and fists prepared to hit the enemy.

To justify the military defeat of the Christian Democratic-military junta, the imperialists are trying to make the world believe that the destruction of the Oro Bridge was not carried out by the fighting Salvadorans, but by 600 Cuban commandos. It is ridiculous and stupid to say there are 600 Cubans in Usulutan. If the dictatorship has command of the entire territory, as Garcia claimed yesterday, how could 600 armed commandos equipped with explosives enter El Salvador? This is the most incredible lie. To agree that 600 Cuban commandos entered the country is to admit the failure of the Central Intelligence Agency, which has swamped Central America with its agents; it is to admit the failure of the U.S. Navy's vigilance; it is to admit that such vigilance is not effective, that imperialism with all its satellites and radars displayed on guard throughout the Caribbean area has failed to have the hawk view they claim to have.

This new unbelievable lie of imperialism has no other objective than to justify a greater imperialist intervention to extend the war and increase our people's suffering. The invention of the 600 Cuban commandos is accompanied by the proposal to increase the U.S. advisers in El Salvador. The inventors of this new lie are very stupid because at least they should have waited a little longer before asking for more advisers. As it is, the story becomes more ridiculous and their true intentions are easily revealed.

What has become evident to the world, however, is the strength and the military capability of the FMLN. These actions and these victories that have driven imperialism and its Christian Democratic puppet to desperation are only a sample of the courage of our people in arms, actions and victories that have destroyed the alleged concept of military equilibrium between the dictatorship and the people's forces.

A few hours ago, Colonel Gutierrez -- the Salvadoran Somoza -- said, evidently confused and incoherent, using terms befiting a Batista worm at the Miami racetracks, that the armed forces were on the homestretch of the struggle against the revolutionary organizations. At those very moments, when this deformed jockey of the dictatorship raved on at Flor Blanca Stadium in San Salvador, our heroic people replied to the genocidal officer by destroying the important Oro Bridge, through which the dictatorship passed cannons, tanks, munitions and men to murder women, children and old people of Usulutan.

The Salvadoran people have won despite the military equipment delivered by imperialism; that is why they invented the story that 600 alleged Cubans had destroyed the bridge over the Lempa River, lies and more lies invented by imperialism to justify the unbelievable and shameful presence of U.S. advisers in our country.

We challenge the State Department. We challenge the military command. We challenge Napoleon Duarte to provide one bit of evidence or indication about the presence of Cuban advisers in El Salvador. The only thing we have here are strong-calloused hands of Salvadoran peasants and workers; the only thing we have here are students who have swapped books for rifles; the only thing we have here is a heroic people fighting and launching the strokes of their collective rage, determined to build the new fatherland.

If there is a Cuban here, he is Jose Marti, apostle of freedom who together with the ideals of our Anastasio Aquino, of Farabundo Marti and of Simon Bolivar, keep us company through Latin American unity in our struggle against foreign powers which in the name of democracy terrify, abuse, exploit and massacre our peoples. If there is anything Cuban on our soil, it is in our throats when we say, as the Cuban apostle, Jose Marti: I am in danger of giving my life for my fatherland everyday to keep the United States from falling upon the American soil. I know the monster; I have lived in its womb and I know what it is capable of doing. My slingshot is that of David.

ARENA ANNOUNCES IDEOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES

PA240218 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 Oct 81 pp 24, 25

[Paid advertisement of the Nationalist Republican Alliance]

[Excerpts] The Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, a party being formed, announces its ideological principles to the Salvadoran people, their armed forces and all friendly peoples united by freedom:

1. The democratic, republican and representative system that guarantees freedom of action and the achievement of peaceful objectives by the individual is the most rapid and stable path for achieving the integral development of the nation, thus creating the social conditions needed for the good operation of the country.

2. The individual is recognized as the essential unit of the people and the family as the essential nucleus of society.

3. The state is not an end in itself but the means for the enrichment and improvement of the individual.

4. The basic bastion that should govern the conduct of the Salvadoran nationalists is formed by three elements: God, fatherland and freedom.

5. The respect for the dignity of the human being is the foundation for freedom and justice, essential factors for the self-fulfillment of our society.

6. We believe that the state must guarantee: A) work; B) the well-being of the fatherland through peaceful and voluntary cooperation among all sectors joining in this effort; C) the economic system, directed toward increasing productivity through free enterprise whose principles must be respected and promoted.

7. As a principle of our economic life, the individual right to acquire, retain and use property is recognized as a projection of the human personality, a generating source of productivity and an essential factor for the enrichment and promotion of dignity. It is, therefore, worthy of the recognition, respect and protection of the state.

8. Because the greatest wealth of our fatherland is found in the abilities of its inhabitants, it is recognized that the right to education is essential to raise the citizen's intellectual and physical level.

Therefore, it is imperative that the state exercise a subsidiary role in education. The inalienable right of paternal authority permits parents to freely choose all aspects of education.

9. The equality of men before God, in the right to life, in the fruitful desire for improvement and before the laws is recognized. Worthy of freedom is that individual who through his work and effort achieves it daily.

10. We believe that the political parties should not interfere in religious affairs. In the same way, it is incorrect for religious sectors to interfere in partisan politics. The Salvadorans' right to choose their religious faith and belief is recognized.

11. The Salvadoran Armed Forces are recognized as the only armed arm of the people and as such they deserve total support and recognition in the fulfillment of their constitutional duties.

12. As a Western country, we will seek the strengthening of our area by promoting by all possible means the unity of Central America through the forming of a confederation of states, guaranteeing the nationalist traits of each member.

13. We reject all doctrines that promote class struggle; we defend our democratic, republican and representative system in the face of ideological penetration and the permanent aggression of international communism.

Objectives:

1. To defend our Western traditions in the face of the ideological attack and permanent aggression of international communism and in the face of other ideologies and political organizations that endanger El Salvador's institutional life. For this purpose, three principles will be adopted: nationalism, democracy and freedom.

2. To struggle for the formation of a firm republican and nationalist conscience that will be the pedestal of national unity and that under a single leadership will permit the integral development that the country needs, and at the same time achieve the restoration of the permanent values of our civilization.

3. To support the armed forces in the fulfillment of their constitutional duties such as the defense of the territorial integrity, the sovereignty of the republic, the maintenance of public order and the action against all subversive movements that attack national security. National security will be strengthened through the integration of joint plans with fraternal countries of the area and through continent-wide coordination.

4. ARENA feels that this new society will define its structure within the constitutional framework so that it will grow from its foundations with the indicated characteristics, implementing a realistic and persevering policy designed to raise the level of the Salvadorans in all areas and at the same time teaching everyone the new way of understanding nationalism and peaceful coexistence. National unity must be guided by the nation's higher interests: the individual, his development and security. The nationalist objectives the party seeks and the responsibility that each Salvadoran has must be made known. In order to achieve this level, our country needs to overcome the current crisis and turn to the future in accordance with the great possibilities of our human and material resources. To achieve this, our party will direct its action in a humanist manner to return to all Salvadorans the possibility of fulfilling ourselves as human beings within a framework of peace, progress and freedom in a clearly legal state.

[Signed] Provisional National Executive Committee
The party of national salvation.
He who has no fatherland should seek one; he who has one should defend it.
Today struggle, tomorrow peace, progress and freedom.

REPORTAGE ON RECENT GUERRILLA, ARMY ACTIVITIES

3 Ambushes Against Government

PA232213 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Report from Conchagua -- live]

[Text] At 0345 on Monday, 19 October, FMLN forces stationed in the place known as (Cara Pelada), km 193, between the cotton cooperative and Caserio [Name indistinct] in La Union jurisdiction, ambushed an enemy convoy that was on its way to Usulutan Department to reinforce the soldiers who were being heroically confronted by our forces in [Name indistinct]. These four trucks which made up the enemy convoy were armored [words indistinct] one of the armored vehicles was completely destroyed by the explosion of a fan mine [abanico] and two grenades fired by an RPG-2 rocket launcher. Meanwhile, the other two vehicles were machinegunned by our revolutionary fire from a distance of 2 meters. The attack was very effective and lasted 10 minutes. One vehicle was able to get outside the range of our companeros' fire and it was the only vehicle that responded to the attack. We inflicted 20 casualties on the enemy and damaged two vehicles which had to be towed away from the scene at 0600. A helicopter of the Salvadoran genocidal air force went to the site of ambush and then left for La Union port carrying the dead and wounded. We sustained no casualties and our forces withdrew in an orderly fashion.

At 0700 on the same day, forces of the Francisco Sanchez eastern front carried out an ambush in (El Palmarillo), km 189, between (El Retiro) farm and La Canada in La Union Department. This action was carried out against three armored vehicles, one (Mazinger) and two trucks which were machinegunned from a distance of 5 meters. The machinegun attack lasted 5 minutes. We inflicted 15 casualties on the enemy, including dead and wounded. We sustained no casualties and our forces withdrew to our positions in an orderly fashion.

At 0900 on the same day, a squad of the Francisco Sanchez eastern front carried out another ambush near the (Sube y Baja) curves between (El Condadillo) and El Cipres in La Union Department. This action was carried out against two vehicles, one of them a (Mazinger) armored vehicle and a truck. The (Mazinger) vehicle received heavy machine-gun fire from a distance of 6 meters while the other was left at a distance of 600 meters from the place of the incident. We inflicted eight casualties on the enemy, including dead and wounded. We sustained [words indistinct] our forces withdrew in an orderly fashion. According to reports obtained by our front, after these three victorious actions of our eastern front on the [Name indistinct] road, the enemy forces started to patrol and search private vehicles and buses, forcing the people to travel with them for their protection.

Eastern Front Reports

PA240326 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 21 Oct 81

[War report issued by the Francisco Sanchez eastern front, (San Agustin Tres Calles) zone -- live relay]

[Text] At 1415 on 16 October 1981, a platoon of FMLN combatants led by Commander (Roberto), which was involved in patrolling operations on the coastal road, machinegunned a truck that was carrying military troops from San Marcos Lempa to Usulutan at km 93. Our forces concentrated their rifle fire on the enemy, forcing him to flee without confronting our forces. We inflicted eight casualties on the enemy, including dead and wounded. Our forces withdrew in an orderly fashion without sustaining any casualties.

At 1800 on the same day, our forces placed a blockade at km 94 on the coastal road. Our forces explained the country's situation and the goals of our struggle to the people who were riding in vehicles. The blockade lasted 40 minutes and then our forces withdrew in an orderly fashion without any problems.

At 2300 on the same day, two groups made up of FMLN militiamen entered into Jiquilisco in Usulutan Department, attacking the National Guard post from 75 meters. We annihilated the enemy [word indistinct]. The action lasted 15 minutes and resulted in three national guardsmen killed. We do not know if there were any guardsmen wounded. We sustained no casualties and our forces withdrew in an orderly fashion.

Heavy Fighting in Jucuaran

PA240346 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 Oct 81 p 28

[Excerpts] Special armed forces units have been involved in bitter fighting with subversive elements in Jucuaran, a village in Usulutan Department. This village is 40 km southeast of the city of Usulutan, according to information provided today by military and security corps spokesmen.

According to reports yesterday afternoon and throughout the night, there was much fighting when the troops of detachment No 4 of Usulutan, who belong to the Atlacatl Battalion, and airborne troops discovered and destroyed several guerrilla camps on the slopes of the Jucuaran Mountain Range. Everything seems to indicate, Usulutan sources said, that the subversive elements -- who were able to escape from the army encirclement -- are fleeing toward the coast, 8 km south of Jucuaran.

It was reported in San Vicente that troops from the 5th Infantry Brigade, have launched a big operation around the San Nicolas Lempa, San Marcos Lempa and San Carlos Lempa areas, in search for guerrilla camps.

It has been reported that yesterday afternoon there were clashes with extremists wearing green uniforms who had been in Agua Fuerte village, on the road to the San Carlos Lempa Canton, where they were robbing vehicles.

San Miguel, 20 Oct -- Persons who have arrived in this city from Jucuaran and Usulutan Department cantons have said that there is bitter fighting going on in those areas between guerrillas and combined government forces and that as a result, hundreds of peasant families have been forced to leave behind everything they have and to seek refuge in the mountains. These persons said the International Red Cross must urgently take medicine, food, clothes to the area and transport wounded civilians.

Railroad Bridge Attacked

PA252138 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Usulutan -- Early yesterday morning more than 100 subversives who arrived in several motorboats via the Lempa River tried to dynamite the railroad bridge 500 meters from the already-destroyed Oro Bridge. The railroad bridge is the only remaining link between San Marcos and San Nicolas Lempa, and it serves to transport passengers who are traveling to that area in the eastern part of the country. On 15 October the extremists blew up the Oro Bridge, so that Public Works Ministry is working on the railroad bridge to allow motor vehicles to use it. For the time being, the passengers are transferred from one side to the other via a rail car.

Soldiers and members of the Security forces who are maintaining close surveillance in the area managed to thwart the plot after the subversives reached the area.

The reports say that some of the extremists arrived in several boats with their motors running at low speed, while another large group was on foot. When the soldiers and guardsmen heard noises from the river area, they focused their spotlights on the waters and discovered the subversives, who immediately opened fire with automatic weapons and other weapons of various caliber. The soldiers returned their fire and a clash ensued which lasted from 0300 to 0600.

The residents of the area said: "The subversives launched a massive attack, but the soldiers were able to contain them. It was a fierce clash, and heavy firing was heard from several directions. At times there was a lull in the shooting, but not for long."

The soldiers and guardsmen who are guarding the bridge were also able to see the subversives on the boats because there was a full moon. We believe that the subversives lost a lot of men. Some of their bodies might have drifted downstream, and the others taken away by their companeros, the residents of the area added. They also said that they were frightened and uneasy during the subversives' attack.

The residents also said that during the attack the terrorists shouted: "Long live the FMLN! We are achieving victory! Long live the people's struggle!"

After a 3-hour clash the government forces overcame the rebels, who were forced to retreat at the break of day. There were no casualties among the government forces, it was reported.

Guerrilla Camp Razed

PA252226 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Oct 81 pp 4, 33

[Text] Guerrilla camp has been razed in a place known as Cero de la Vega de la Cana in Metapan. During the action, two terrorists were killed and large amounts of medicines, foodstuffs and arms were confiscated. Yesterday an armed forces spokesman added that military mop-up operations continue in the eastern part of the country, particularly in the area of Jucuaran.

The source said that from information received from persons who travel in the northwestern part of the country, the armed forces learned of the presence of approximately 40 subversives at the camp. After an investigation was made, the military operation was planned.

The source added that the two rebels who were killed were standing guard. The other subversives were not apprehended because at the time of the attack they were not in the camp.

Referring to the operation in Jucuaran, the spokesman said that the situation is under the complete control of the army and the joint forces of the security organizations who were sent to the area to fight the guerrillas. Asked for further details, he said that a report would be released in the next few days.

He categorically denied international press reports which claim that the government forces have lost several battles. To the contrary, the official source said, we have had important victories which we will announce in due time. As of now, he said, we do not have all the necessary official information.

GUATEMALA

MEXICO, NICARAGUA ACCUSED OF HELPING GUERRILLAS

PA231850 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] A ranking Guatemalan military officer today protested the increasing complicity between Nicaragua and Mexico with the terrorist groups of Guatemala. At the same time, while the U.S. Government reiterated its charge that the Sandinists support subversion, [relations between] the extremist government and the private sector of Nicaragua seemed to be reaching a climax with the arrest of four prominent Nicaraguan businessmen.

In this capital, the army chief of staff, Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia disclosed that experts in explosives who had arrived from Nicaragua had built the powerful bombs that have recently exploded in Guatemala.

[Begin recording] All the experts in explosives who are arriving here and who are making those very powerful bombs here in Guatemala are coming already-trained from Nicaragua.

We learned that there is a demolition training camp on the banks of Managua Lake and that large a group is being trained there by Libyan, Cuban and Russian instructors. [end recording]

The army found two guerrilla redoubts, thus preventing new terrorist attacks, Gen Benedicto Lucas said.

[Begin recording in progress] ... the same laws which we are enforcing. Only a few bombs exploded. There were four. They had intended to detonate more bombs and to make more terrorist bombs. Our military intelligence worked very hard and quickly located two redoubts where bombs that were going to be detonated that night were found. One (?redoubt) was found in zone 14 and another in zone 11. I don't remember very well, but a large quantity of nitroglycerine, which is the main component of dynamite, was found. Ammonium nitrate and material used in the manufacture of (?Claymore mines) and some Claymore mines were also found. [end recording]

The army chief of staff accused Mexico of encouraging subversion in Guatemala and of providing the dynamite used in the terrorist attacks.

[Begin recording] It is [word indistinct] really axiomatic because if the leaders of the subversive groups are in Mexico [words indistinct] here in Guatemala, if they are concentrated in Mexico, it is logical that they are helping subversion. That is where the dynamite comes from; they send it in from there. The guerrillas' armaments come from there. Therefore, Mexico is involved. There's no doubt about it since Mexico is helping these subversive groups. I believe that with the policy they have been conducting and with the policy enunciated by the Mexican president with respect to our countries, well, it is logical to assume that he is openly supporting the subversive groups of Guatemala and El Salvador. [end recording]

SOVIET SPY SHIP REPORTED OFF NICARAGUAN COAST

PA240250 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Brig Gen Benedicto Lucas said that a Soviet ship is carrying out espionage activities aimed at Guatemala from the Nicaraguan coast.

[Begin recording] Well, we believe that it is a threat to all Central America. There is no doubt about the ship's existence, because it has even interfered with our broadcasts and we have confirmed with our broadcast control systems that a specially disguised ship exists. It is in fact a warship equipped with sophisticated instruments to control all the Central American area, especially air navigation and broadcasting. [end recording]

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES DENY RADIO REPORT ON DIVISION

PA250220 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Communique issued by the Public Relations Directorate of the Honduran Armed Forces on 23 October -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The Public Relations Directorate of the Honduran Armed Forces feels it is duty-bound to publicly deny a number of groundless news and comments which have been aired over Radio America.

They obviously have the sole objective of promoting a climate of disquiet and anxiety to disrupt the normal activities of Honduran society at a time when the government of the republic and the nation's active forces are determined to face the economic crisis and to repair the damages in the country's northern and western areas as a result of natural disasters.

The Public Relations Directorate of the Honduran Armed Forces categorically denies the report broadcast by Radio America on 23 October regarding the retirement of 20 high-ranking officers of our armed forces institution. With unprecedented irresponsibility, this information was reported as having been duly confirmed.

It also wants to tell the Honduran people that the armed forces, as a national institution, are not facing any type of division nor facing the formation of antagonistic groups [words indistinct]. On the contrary, the armed institution remains united, permanently watching over our territorial integrity and in defense of our national sovereignty, always ready to fulfill the duties established by the nation's constitution and its constitutive law.

NICARAGUA

2 NICARAGUANS HIJACK PLANE TO COSTA RICA

PA232051 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1934 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Freddy Villalobos report]

[Summary] Nicaraguans Francisco Emilio Miranda (Mungalo) and Carlos Correa Lacayo have hijacked a light aircraft, diverting it from Los Brasiles Airport in Nicaragua to Juan Santamaria Airport in Costa Rica. The two men brought a mechanic as hostage. The two Nicaraguans are being heavily interrogated here at the airport.

[Begin recording] [Miranda (Mungalo)] "The reason I hijacked this aircraft is simply the current political situation [in Nicaragua], where communism is penetrating us in a way that is leading us to ruin and chaos. We cannot go on like that.

"I have been without work for the past 14 months. We have been replaced by a number of Cubans and foreigners. They have been taking our jobs away from us and have been treating us arrogantly.

"I am taking advantage of this occasion to request protection. I blame the Sandinist government for anything that might happen to my children. I blame it for anything that might happen to them as a result of my decision, of which they were ignorant."

[Correa Lacayo] "We decided to carry out this operation because of the climate of uncertainty and unrest that the Nicaraguan people are currently experiencing. Our rulers have openly announced that they are Marxists-Leninists and they have created a military dictatorship in which the Nicaraguan people are viewed as second-rate citizens in the face of an avalanche of alleged internationalist Cuban engineers, who are taking away from us our jobs and our own decisions to forge our own history. I think they have completely discredited our revolution, which could have been one of the most beautiful. They have discredited it through their lack of ability, the totalitarianism which currently prevails in our country and the lack of freedom. This can be confirmed [words indistinct] newspaper LA PRENSA, the closing of many radio stations and the lack of freedom of expression." [end recording]

Junta Spokesman Comments

PA252311 Paris AFP in Spanish 0330 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Managua, 23 Oct (AFP) -- The hijacking of a Nicaraguan crop-dusting plane and the statements made in Costa Rica by the two hijackers are "part of the smear campaign to justify a future aggression against our country," Manuel Espinoza, a government junta spokesman said today.

Espinoza said that the truculence of Francisco Emilio Miranda and Carlos Correa Lacayo's statements demonstrates that their story, to the effect that "they feared being intercepted by planes made in Libya during the trip," is an absolute lie since the Libyans do not make planes.

The plane, which was hijacked at Los Brasiles Airport, 18 km west of Managua, is part of a fleet of crop-dusting planes belonging to the Avcibon company of the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry. The hijackers took as hostage an airplane mechanic who was not identified here.

Reports from San Jose, Costa Rica indicate that Miranda and Correa described themselves as being "persecuted by the Sandinist government" and that in Nicaragua there "are Soviet bases and a large number of Cuban soldiers."

Espinoza said that the hijackers are not known to the Nicaraguan authorities and that it is clear that "this is a maneuver of the campaign orchestrated abroad to justify a future attack against Nicaragua."

REPORTED CLASH, RUSTLING IN HONDURAS DENIED

Radio Sandino

PA231421 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] The campaign of imperialist propaganda is taking on new forms of aggressiveness. An attempt is being made to create a psychological atmosphere of war and violence to justify acts of aggression.

To top off the campaign of slander and lies against our Sandinist people's revolution, Honduran papers are slinging mud at our fighters. For example, ACAN-EFE circulated a report from Tegucigalpa in which one of its alleged correspondents tells of a confrontation between Honduran soldiers and Sandinist troops while our brothers were stealing cattle. This infamy has been fabricated with deceitful intent by imperialism and its lackeys.

According to the report, two wounded Honduran soldiers are in Southern Hospital in Choluteca in the wake of a clash with Sandinist troops that had attempted to enter Honduran territory to steal 1,500 head of cattle. The report was submitted by Radio America correspondent (Juan Ramon Aguilera), who added that the Honduran armed forces has not issued a statement. (Aguilera) interprets this silence as confirmation of his reliability as a source, when in fact his statements have been denied on more than one occasion.

It is at this point that the lies in the report abound, because the source is not reliable, the alleged confrontation is blown up and, as if this were not enough, mud in the form of a charge of stealing is hurled at the Sandinist forces, which is open provocation.

However, the reactionary papers of Honduras such as EL HERALDO and LA PRENSA highlight the fabrication and add statements by politicized merchants of El Salvador supporting those who violated the laws of economic and social emergency and of public security in this country.

The picture is clear and the Sandinist people should keep their eyes peeled, as the saying goes.

Defense Ministry Communique

PA240210 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry on 23 October in Managua]

[Text] The defense ministry reports that international news agencies have reported that three Honduran soldiers were wounded by members of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, in an alleged clash along the border of the two countries.

The Defense Ministry categorically denies these unfounded reports and asserts that none of our troops or border patrols have clashed with Honduran troops. The Defense Ministry also reports that there were no clashes with either counterrevolutionary or rustler bands on the date reported by international news agencies.

Managua, 23 October 1981, Defense Ministry Public Relations Department

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CUBAN TEACHERS' DEATHS

Condolence Message to Cuba

PA232343 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government junta, the FSLN and the Nicaraguan people today sent Cuban President Fidel Castro a message of condolence and revolutionary protest at the death of Cuban teachers Pablo Rivero Cueto and Barbaro Rodriguez Hernandez.

The message says that at this moment of general sorrow, the Nicaraguan people reassert their will to continue advancing in the struggle for a new Nicaragua, in whose creation Cuban teachers are contributing generously with a high internationalist spirit.

The generous blood of the Cuban teachers fallen beside Nicaraguan peasants, members of the Sandinist militia, reasserts our revolutionary ties, the message adds.

Before being returned to their country, the bodies of the Cuban teachers were given military honors at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in the presence of government junta members, the FSLN National Directorate and the Nicaraguan people.

Funeral Services at Airport

PA231619 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion today said that the murders of two Cuban teachers and two Sandinist militiamen carried out by a counterrevolutionary band in the Nigaraguan mountains further strengthens the friendship between our countries.

Commander Carrion spoke at the funeral services that the Nicaraguan Government held for the Cuban teachers who were killed yesterday: Pedro Pablo Rivera and Barbaro Rodriguez. The two were teaching in El Consuelo in the Atlantic region of this country. The other two people killed were Florentin and Jesus Castellon, members of reserve Battalion No 15-40 of Siuna.

In front of delegations of Cuban teachers, mass organizations, the armed forces and the Government of National Reconstruction, Commander Carrion noted that the assassins, dressed like Sandinist militiamen, went to the Castellon brothers' home early in the morning.

Meanwhile, (Mercedes Alminaque) spoke on behalf of the Cuban teachers and reiterated the decision of her people to continue cooperating with Nicaragua on the various areas. She said that these murders demonstrate the savagery of U.S. imperialism in supporting counter-revolutionary bands that operate in Nicaragua. Nevertheless, she said, the only thing they obtained with this crime was to further strengthen the ties of friendship between the Cuban and Nicaraguan people.

For his part, (Napoleon Luaisga), a Nicaraguan teachers' leader, said that this crime is the result of the campaign unleashed by the country's most reactionary sectors against the Cuban internationalists and the Sandinist revolution.

Rafael Cordova Rivas spoke on behalf of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. He praised the internationalist spirit of the Cuban people and promised that the Nicaraguan revolution would use all its power to deal a harsh blow to the counterrevolutionaries here and abroad. He concluded by stating: Now the enemies cannot only say that we are friends of the Cuban people, but brothers by blood.

Alleged Murderers Killed

PA250241 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The chief of the 15-40 Battalion of the Sandinist People's Militias, Companero (Salcido) Romero Mendez, yesterday reported in El Hormiguero that they have already started to settle accounts with the murderers of the Cuban teachers Pablo Rivera Cueto and Barbaro Rodriguez Hernandez and of the peasant militiamen Florentin and Jesus Castellon Guzman.

The militias clashed with the rearguard of the counterrevolutionary murderers, inflicting two casualties on their band at Los Manchones, Siuna district. The band is made up by members of several families who live in various areas of the mountains. For this reason, it is difficult to locate them after they commit their crimes. The militias, however, have already made contact with them and already have begun to apply revolutionary justice.

The members of the 15-40 Battalion learned of the incident on the same day at dawn, and decided to chase the criminals without waiting for reinforcements and to catch the band's rearguard at Los Manchones, where they clashed with them and killed Margarito Fajardo and another unidentified counterrevolutionary.

Other Cuban Teachers Denounced

PA240311 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] A few days ago troops of the murderous front's repressive army engaged in clashes with the freedom columns in the north. After the confrontation, in which the regime's murderous troops sustained a crushing defeat, the freedom fighters seized several automatic rifles and a large amount of weapons from the enemy. As a result of the armed clash, the mangy-dog army sustained 30 casualties. Our combatants report that in reprisal, the murderous Marxist mangy-dog dictatorship has been criminally bombing the area's civilian population.

We also denounce before the free world that Nicaragua's Marxist dictatorship is bringing alleged teachers from red Cuba. Once in Nicaragua, these 483 communist Cubans (?place themselves at the head of the regime's repressive apparatus) in order to continue murdering our people. The criminal dictatorship will transfer these assassins paid by international communism to Puerto Cabezas, Suina, (La Rosita), [words indistinct], San Miguelito, San Carlos, (?Bocana de Paiwas) and (Nueva Guinea).

We urge the residents of these Atlantic Coast communities to be ready to defend themselves and to gradually eliminate the communist invaders one by one.

ANN REPORTS COMMUNIQUE LISTING ARRESTED PERSONS

PA260009 Managua ANN Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1510 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry Information and Press Secretariat on 21 October in Managua]

[Text] The Information and Press Secretariat of the Interior Ministry informs the Nicaraguan people that the following persons were arrested for violating the economic and social emergency law (Decree No 812, published in LA GACETA No 25 of 16 September 1981): Enrique Dreyfus Morales, Benjamin Lanza Selva and Gilberto Cuadra Solorzano, all members of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise; Eli Altamirano Perez, Pablo Rayo Alvarez, Pedro Pablo Madrigal Silva, Orontes Donpe Boza, Efraim Tellez, Alfonso Estrada, Jamileth Bonilla Madrigal, Diana Salvatierra, Heberto Gomez Castillo, Hildebrando Emilio Jose Marquez Acuna, Yader Sanchez Balladares, Fernando Gomez (Loquis), Omar Flores Torres, Santos Sanchez Picado, Nicasio Zeledon, Carlos Ramos, Ivan Ayerdis and Noel Berrios of the Communist Party of Nicaragua and the Labor Action and Unity Federation.

Issued in Managua on 21 October 1981

Communists Prepare Own Defense

PA242324 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Eli Altamirano Perez, secretary general of the self-styled Communist Party of Nicaragua, has appealed to the generosity of the revolution for his defense, saying he hopes the court will be generous and allow the party the necessary time to defend itself. He made the statement last night before Judge Felix Trejos, who informed him about the ruling against the party by prosecuting attorney Dr Alberto Gamez Ortega.

[Begin Altamirano recording] In principle, the charges are unfounded, as the commanders themselves have stated that we revealed information they had supplied to us directly. Therefore, we merely revealed information directly supplied by the leaders of the government and the FSLN.

In the second place, we are not opposing the revolutionary process, but precisely fighting against the problems affecting the country and trying to contribute with our efforts to giving a vigorous boost to the social and economic development of Nicaragua.

Thus, we are refuting the charges against us through our own defense in the best possible terms. We hope the court will be generous and provide us with the necessary time to prepare our defense.

We are under arrest, and at this time we do not know when we will be able to get together with our counsel or how long we will need to prepare our defense. We understand, however, that the court has to provide the greatest possible guarantees to the defendants who, in this case, are Allan Zambrana, [Name indistinct], Eli Altamirano and Jamileth Bonilla. [end recording]

CAUS, MDN MEMBERS DISMISSED FROM STATE COUNCIL

PA232137 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1507 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Managua, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Omar Halum, alternate representative for the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], an opposition party, has also been dismissed from the State Council, bringing the number of delegates who have been stripped of legislative immunity to five.

At the request of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the auxiliary legislature of this country on Wednesday unanimously dismissed Jaime Bengoechea and Reinaldo Hernandez, who represented the industrialists and businessmen.

The colegislative body also revoked the legislative immunity of communist leaders Allan Zambrana and Roberto Moreno, who represented the Labor Action and Unity Federation [CAUS], labor branch of the Communist Party of Nicaragua.

OPPOSITION LEADERS FORBIDDEN TO TRAVEL ABROAD

PA252359 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2216 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Managua, 24 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The trip to several West European countries which Nicaraguan opposition leaders had planned to take today was not authorized by the Nicaraguan Government, political sources have revealed.

Alfonso Robelo, former member of the Nicaraguan Government junta and president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, was on the list of leaders who had planned to travel.

Robelo's home in Managua was attacked today by close to 200 unidentified persons today, after which he suspended his trip.

Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party; Adan Fletes Valle, president of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party; and Sergio Mario Montealegre, from the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement, were the others on the list of those who were not able to travel.

The opposition leaders had planned to visit West Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Spain, France and Great Britain to meet with political leaders of a wide variety of ideologies.

15 SEPTEMBER REPORTS CLASH WITH SANDINIST ARMY

PA231705 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0500 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Humberto Ortega, paid assassin of international communism, has publicly confessed that the repressive regime of the frontists in Nicaragua is Marxist-Leninist. This, Nicaraguans, truly means that the communist commanders of the treacherous frontist dictatorship could care less about the well-being of Nicaraguans, but they do want to be the unconditional puppets of Castro-Soviet imperialism.

On 17 October, freedom fighters clashed with assassin troops of the repressive mangy-dog army near Esteli. As a result of this clash, the freedom fighters reported that the communist troops sustained more than 20 casualties. After having crushed the assassin army troops, our freedom fighters left the area to await further instructions.

FSLN CHARGED WITH SUPPORTING RADIO VENCEREMOS

PA231654 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0500 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Reliable sources have reported to this station that the armed frontist party is using the money of the working people of Nicaragua to subsidize and economically support the clandestine station of the communist guerrillas of El Salvador. Subsidized and paid for by the armed frontist party, Radio Venceremos is transmitting to the Salvadoran people from Punta Cosiguina.